## THE REBELLION.

Wreck of the Privateer Jeff. Davis on the Florida Coast.

Arrival and Reception of Her Crew at St. Augustine.

The Report of the Death of Jefferson Davis Believed in Washington.

The Heavy Firing on the Virginia Side of the Potomac Accounted For.

The Union Troops Prepared and Eager for Battle.

Condition of Affairs on the Potomac River.

Official Advices from Gen. Rosencrans' Command.

ADDITIONAL ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

REPORTED DEATH OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. A negro, arrived here from Manassas to-night, reports that Jeff. Davis died at seven o'clock on Saturday morn-

ing. This report is believed by members of the family resident here. His physicians have long expected, from the condition of his health, that if at any time he should be subjected to protracted and extraordinary mental exertion, he would die suddenly. The report of his death EXCITEMENT AT THE CAPITAL-ARTILLERY PRACTICE

The whole city was on the qui vive to day. The known proximity of the Union and rebel forces excited expectation ring the forenoon the booming of cannon was tinctly from several points. Speculation was rife women were nervous. Boom banged a big gun the river, and boom banged a big gun river, and thump went a dull sound of a big gun in the distance between. It has since beer ascertained that the firing up and down the siver proceeded from the trial of new guns at the Navy Yard and artitlery practice at the Chain Bridge. The intermediate sounds were occasioned by the fire of rebel cannon from Munson's Hill, to try whether they could reach our pickets, either at Bailey's or Ball's Cross Reads, er any of ne dwellings of Union men that had not already been

Our troops have manifested much spirit and determina-ion. They are anxious for a brush with the rebels, and are only withheld by the force of discipline from rushing upon their outworks, and driving them back from the Potomac. The rebels have five thousand men at Spring field station, about two thousand at Annandale, and a bat tery erected about midway between Cloud's Mills and on's Tavern, about one and a half miles from Cloud'.

SKIRMISHING AT RAILEY'S CROSS ROADS. The report that four men of the Fifteenth New York regiment were killed at Bailey's Cross Roads this after-

movements rendered perfectly visible. Mest of each morning is devoted to drill, and small bodies of troops can be distinctly seen performing their various evolu-

SUPPOSED DEATH OF THE RESEL COLONEL STEWART. It is supposed that the officer reported killed on Friday afternoon, on the side of the rebels, was Colonel Stewart

probably he who was hit in the skirmish in the neighbor-The flags at half-mast may have been on account of the leath of Colonel Stewart, or of Jeff. Davis, but the pro-

bability is that they were on account of the latter. CONFIDENCE IN GENERAL BANKS. command of the Department of Annapolis, including the

city of Bultimore, is unabated. The people of West, orn Maryland have faith in his firmness as a man, and his ability as a commanding officer. They rely upon his skill and ability to prevent a crossing of the of army into their fields and firesides. Where General Banks is now he is to prove himself a general or no Those who know him do not fear the result He has a military reputation to make, or a political reputation to lose. We believe he will win.

OPPICIAL DESPATCHES FROM GEN. HOSENCRANS. The telegraphic despatches received from General Researches to-day show that all is well in that section and that the Union army there is neither surrounded nor

AFFAIRS ON THE POTOMAC.

Pifteen or twenty vessels have arrived here within the last twenty-four hours, and with one exception the crews report all quiet down the river, having seen no batterie and no men on the Virginia shore. The exception is the schooner Charles West, which arrived last night, and reports while opposite Mathias Point the captain had a fine through which he was trying to get a peep at the rebels, when a shell came whizzing over his head, and dropped in the water, about four hundred yards beyond his vessel. He made no further observations in that locality. At the the Potomac creek, below Aquia creek, and above the Maryland Point, he noticed some commotion. Just above the old steambout landing, at the mouth of the creek, taking his glass, he saw the men as thick as blackberries, apparently throw ing up intronchments, and twenty or thirty horse and ox teams hauling earth. One team had six oxen attached, and appeared to be drawing a gun.

A Virginia refugee, who was picked up by the Tigress reports that the rebels are constructing batteries at Cockpit Point and opposite Budd's Ferry, about forty He states that the officers in charge of the batteries have orders not to fire on any wessel until all the works are completed.

The steamer Alger, from Philadelphia, arrived here to-day, and reports that the rebels have greatly ir batteries at Aquia and Mathias and may need immediate attention. They will not be allowed to close the Potomac to our navigation.

Officers of the flotilla state that from Alexandria to the Rappahanneck river, a distance of nearly 150 miles, not a soul is visible on the Virginia shere, the whole country bearing the mark of desolation. No houses, cattle or animals of any kind are seen, and not a particle of smoke to note the habitation of a single individual is perceptible. Complete stence and loneliness pervade the whole extent of country, as though it had been devastated by a pestilence.

THE RECENT SEIZURE OF VESSELS AT NEW YORK. The seizure of ships at New York, noticed in an article m the Z illune, are not under the confiscation act, as it is nopularly known, sussed during the late extra session of Congress. That act has reference to property devoted to the uses of the reballion with the assent of the owners. The seizures referred to are made under the President's

proclamation, of August 16, which, among other things directs that all vessels, owned in whole or in part in the rebel States, found at sea or in our ports, at the expira-tion of fifteen days from the date of the proclamation shall be seized; the owners, however, to have the righ to apply to the Treasury Department for such clemer as the peculiar circumstances of the case may warrant

THE ARMY.
Brigadier General W. B. Frankin, of the regul

has been made a Major General pro tem., and assigned to command the brigade commanded by Brigadier General Philip Kearney, Jr., consisting of the First, Second, Third and Fourth New Jersey regi ments, and Benjamin's battery, and the brigade to be commanded by Brigadier General O. M. Mitchell, but tem porarily under the command of Colonel J. McLeod Mur-phy, of the New York Fifteenth regiment, consisting of New York regiments, Arnold's battery, and two compa-nies of the Lincoln cavalry. All these troops are sta-tioned on the south side of the Potomac. Major General Franklin has made the following appointments on h staff, and promulgated the intelligence of the same to the troops under his command, viz:—Captain Walworth Jen-kins, Assistant Adjutant General, Surgeon, Frank H. Aid-de-Camp; First Lieutenant C. W. Towles, Fifteent infantry, Acting Quartermaster and Commissary.

The President has made the following appoints

Captain George C. Meade, of the Topographical En-

Major Lawrence P. Graham, of the Dragoons (a Virginian by birth, and brevetted for gallantry in Mexico)
Also Colonels Abercrombie, Biddle, Duryce and Casey med is Lieutenant Colonel by brevet in the re

gular army).

Justus McKinstry (Assistant Quartermaster of the Ar

O. O. Howard, of the Third Maine regiment, and Charles . Jameson, of the Second Maine Regiment. A. McD. McCook, of Ohio. Ebenezer Dumont, Robert H. Milroy and Lewis Wallace

Walter S. Casson, of the Fifteenth New York regiment

is appointed temporary Assistant Adjutant General in Colonel Murphy's brigade.

acting as a volunteer aid to General Butler, and who was one of the most energetic of the Union officers at the cap ture of Fort Hatteras and its dependencies, was to-day appointed a Lieutenant in the United States Army, and detailed as an Aid-de-Camp to the staff of Major Genera Butler. This will gratify the friends of Mr. Wiegel, who has been persecuted for Union sentiments by the seces sionists of Paltimore.

Captain Geo. G. Flint, of New York, has been appointed

Thomas, at Louisville.

Oliver S. Witheral and Wm. G. Terrell hav cointed additional Paymasters.

A squadron of Colonel Van Allen's regiment of cavalry.

now commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Wing, has been detailed to General Banks' column, and left this after noon. This regiment has been subjected to a sever drill instruction by Lieutenant Wing, of the Second cavalry, and they have been prepared for active service. Captain Geo. G. Floyd has been appointed Assistan Adjutant General, and is ordered to report to General

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT CONGRATULATES THE SOL DIERS AND SAILORS OF THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following letter to Commodore String

NAVY DEFARMENT, Sept. 2, 1861.

Sir.—The department congratulates vsu and those of your command, and also the officers and soldiers of the army who co-operated with you in the reduction of Forts Hatterns and Clark, and the capture of the forces employed in their defence. The successful result, thus far, of an expedition projected with great care, and the occupation of the positious commanding the most important

of an expedition projected with great care, and the occupation of the positious commanding the most important inter on the coast of North Carolina, will be attended with consequences that can scarcely be over estimated.

This brilliant achievement, accomplished without the less of a man on your part, or injury to any one in the federal service, has carried joy and gladness to the bosom of every friend of the Union.

It is, it rust, but the beginning of results that will soon eventuate in suppressing the insurrection and confirming more strongly than ever the integrity of the Union. Convey to the officers and men of the respective vessels under your command the thanks of the department for their gallant conduct, and the assurance that is thus afforded that in the great emergency that is now upon us the country may rely as of old upon the vigor and the courage and the enthusiasm of its brave officers and sailors. I am, respectfully, your obsdient servant, GIDEON WELLES.

Flag Officer S. H. Serngiam, commanding Atlantic

Flag Officer S. H. Seringham, comm

approval of the President, and in pursuance of the act for retiring of such officers as appear disabled to perform duty, appointed the following officers as a board to deter mine and report upon the facts in the cases which may be presented:—Commodore Hiram Paulding, Chairman Captains Charles H. Bell and D. G. Farragut, and Surgeons L. B. Hunter and N. Pinckney.

IMPORTANT TO ARMY SUTLERS AND VOLUNTEERS The publication of the following regulations of the War Department will prove interesting to both sutlers and

The 208th paragraph of the regulations, which forbids sutiers to "keep ardent spirits or other intoxicating drinks," is absolute, and admits of no exception, and a violation of it not only subjects the offender to the penalty which the regulation prescribes, but also, within the Indian country, renders him amenable to the act of Congress of June 30, 1834, regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes.

Indian country, renders him amenable to the act of Congress of June 30, 1834, regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes.

No sutler shall sell to an enlisted man on credit to a sum exceeding one-third of his monthly pay within the same month, without the written sanction of the company commander or the commanding officer of the post or station, if the man does not belong to a company; and not exceeding one-laid of saily any with such permission.

Three days before the list of every month the sutter shall render for verification to the company commander, or the commanding officer, as the case may be, according to the meaning of the preceding paragraph, a written and separate account in each case of any charges he may have against enlisted men for collection, and the officer shall submit the account to the soldier for acknowledgment and signature, and witness the same. In the case of death, descrition or removal from the post (of the soldier), the account will be roundered immediately. If the soldier dispatte the account by affidavit endorsed on it, before any efficer authorized to administer an oath. Such verification will establish the debt. Debts thus verified as due the sulfer are to be noted on the muster roils, and will be puid by the paymaster out of the arrearages due to the soldier at the time of death, descritin, discharge or sentence of court martial, the sums due the government and iaundress being first paid.

All accounts of satlers against enlisted men which are not collected at the pay table—as of those who have disd, descrited or been removed beyond the reach of the surfer—after being duty audited as above, will be entered on the naxt succeeding muster roil, or on the descriptive roil or certificate of discharge, as the case may be, and the same shall be retained from now however due to the soldier.

on the n.x succeeding muster roll, or on the descriptive roll or certificate of discharge, as the case may be, and the same shall be retained from any balance due the soidle after deducting forfeitures and stoppages for the government and laundress, and be pable to the sutler on applied the to the Second Auditor of the Treasury through the Faymaster General.

MAJOR MYER, THE BRIGADE OFFICER OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S STAPP.

Your military biographer does injustice to Major Myer, signal officer of the United States Army. He is the in entor of the system of military signals at present used by the United States Army, under the authority of Congres He was Surgeon, with the rank of Captain, and offered signal invention to the government, asking only in return the commission and rank of Major. The Thirty-fifth Congress, against the active opposition of Jefferson Pavis, adopted the signals, and promoted Captain Myer to Major. He was, at his own request, detailed to service in New Mexico, against the Indians, where he could best test his new invention to the satisfaction of the government. He was successful. When the civil war broke out he was called here, and detailed to General McDowell's staff, where he distinguished himself at Bu run, and was so mentioned in General McD.'s report

Scott, Kansas, and Willis Holland, of Missouri, Receive Public Moneys at Warsaw, Missouri.

APPOINTMENT OF CORPORATION ATTORNEY. The Mayor of Washington has appointed Joseph H

From private advices it appears that the Virginians are quite as troublesome in their new government as they were in the old one. They insist upon having all the offices. This is natural. The lazy F. F. V.'s of Virginia were born to hold offices, because Washington and Jeffer in their veins a little Indian or negro blood, but so long as their "sacred soil" is the repository of the ashes of America's great dead, whether loyal or disloyal, they are entitled to the offices under either government, and ready to accept them under either. So much for the Old Do

PROTECTION FROM INCENDIARISM. The late municipal police of this city having ceased to exist as such, before their successors are installed in office for the due protection of person and property here in the meanwile Provost Marshal General Parket directed that the commanders of battalions of the Provos Marshal's guard hold their several commands in readi ness to turn out at any alarm of fire which may occur each in his own district. He has also directed them to inform themselves of the position of the fire engines, each in his district, and to use them to the best advantage in

extinguishing any fire that may occur. AN HONEST ALABAMA POSTMASTER. To-day an Alabama postmaster settled his accounts, and returned the stamps in his posthe department would receive the stamps, and "ex d-d circumstances of hell, in which a man is not al lowed to express his sentiments." These are the senti-ments of hundreds of men from the cottonogracy States,

which they are subjected. DEPARTURE OF SECRETARY CHASE FOR PHILADEL-

Secretaries Seward and Cameron having returned, Se cretary Chase left this afternoon for Philadelphia, to make some necessary arrangements in regard to the portion of the national loan to be taken in that city.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVELLERS. After to-day the stringency in regard to passes will be or female, without a sufficient showing of lovalty.

NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 3, 1861. mile below Murray Mason's, on the land of Levy Deming College farm, five miles out, on the Little River turnpike The rebel pickets have possession of the upper part of the mean time, Mr. Deming has thought it prudent to leave

## WRECK OF THE PRIVATEER JEFF. DAVIS.

THE PRIVATEER JEFF. DAVIS WRECKED ON THE FLORIDA COAST.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1861.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 28th of August publishe a letter from Fernandina, Florida, dated the 21st ult. which has been received at Savannah, Ga., saying tha the crew of the Jeff. Davis had arrived there, the vessel having been wrecked on the bar while trying to get into

ADDITIONAL PARTICILIANS WRECK OF THE JEFF. DAVIS OFF ST. AUGUSTINE PLORIDA—ESCAPE OF THE CREW—THEIR RECEP-TION AT ST. AUGUSTINE, ETC.

the loss of the privateer Jeff. Davis:-Captain Coxetter now mayle sail for the Florida coast. On Friday evening, the 10th ult., he was off St. Augustine, but the wind having increased to haif a gale, he could not venture in. He remained outside the bar the whole of Saturday, without observing any of Lincoln's facet.

flect.

On Sunday morning, at half-past six, while trying to cross the bar, the Jeff Bavis struck, and though every possible exertion was made to rell: we her, by throwing the heavy guns overboard, yet the noble vessel, after her perilous voyage, and the running of innumerrble blockades, became a total wreck. All the small arms and clothing of the crew, with many valuable sundries, were, because a sweet. owever, saved.
On the arrival of the brave but unfortunate crew in St.

Augustine, they were received with a kindness that they never can forget. The town bells rang out a joyous peal of welcome, and the people vied with each other in their courtesies to the shipwrecked ones. Thanks to the noble

their ratigos. They are expected to arrive the come a ter-on Wednesday next.

The name of the privateer Jeff Pavil had become a ter-rer to the Yankees. The number of her prizes and the amount of merchandise which she captured has no parallel since the days of the Saucy Jack.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA NO REBEL TROOPS AT WINCHESTER-THE REBEL FORCES ON THE UPPER POTOMAC-DESTITUTION OF THE SOLDIERS AT RICHMOND, ETC.

Baltimore, Sept. 3, 1861.

The Baltimore American of to-day says that no rebel who were sick. At Leesburg there are three or four reginents, one at Waterford, above the Point of Rocks, and one at Goose Creek.

Letters from rebel soldiers at Richmond state that the roops are in a sad state of destitution, being barefooted nd in want of suitable clothing. The skins in a tannery at Hillshore' had been taken dripping from the vats to All the horses from the Union and disunion farmers had

een seized, which created the greatest dissatisfaction. The want of confidence is increasing daily, the hopes of the rebels being kept up by reports that the federal go. vernment had only 30,000 troops around Washington, and found it impossible to recruit any more.

NEWS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA. WHEELING, Va., Sept. 3, 1861.

The expedition that left here on Sunday night to dis perse the rebel gathering in Marion county returned to day. They report the outbreak as having been much magnified in importance. Before they reached Worthington, which is some distance across the country from the railroad, the rebels had dispersed. NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

FARREMENT, Sept. 3, 1861.
Governor Magoffin has privately declared to several members of the Legislature his determination to sustain the action of the Legislature, whatever it may be, to the extent of his power. Neither Ho so has yet done anything officially, except

the organization of the lower House.

The Senate is occupied in settling contested seats; but I am assured that the Legislature will abandon the neutrajity position, vote to raise the State's quota of troops, and assume her portion of the military tax levy, without

putting the government to the trouble of collecting it. Kentucky is all right. This may be relied upon. THE NATIONAL LOAN IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1861.

UNION MEETING AT NEWPORT, KY.
CINCINSAII, Sept. 3, 1861.
Hon. Andrew Johnson spoke to an immense Union maeting at Newport, My., yesterday. Strong Union resolutions were adopted.

THE HEW HAMPSHIRE THIRD REGIMENT. The Third New Hampshire regiment, Colonel Fellows, left Concord to day for the scat of war. It numbers 1,200 fully armed and equipped for active service.

ONE OF THE DESERTERS FROM THE SECOND

run, and was so mentioned in General MeD. is report. Previous to the fight at Buil run he visited Fortress Monroe and rendered good service there, but was never on General Butler's staff. General McCleilan, appreciating the valuable services of Major Myer, sought to obtain him upon his staff, where he is now actively engaged, having been allowed by the General to organize a signal corps, of which he is the chief. This much is due to an able and gallant effect.

APTOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has reductated Roger Perry as a commander in the United States Navy, and appointed Jonathar C.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

BRILLIANT ADDRESS OF EX-SECRETARY HOLT.

Immense and Enthusiastic Demonstration at Irving Hall Under the Auspices of the Chamber of Commerce.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES.

VOTE OF THANKS TO MR. HOLT.

New York Fraternizing with Kentucky,

&c.,

At the request of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and other influential citizens, the Hon-Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, well known to the public from days of the Buchanan administration as Secretary of posite the Academy of Music. Notwithstanding the terrible storm which passed over the city last evening, and the very slight degree of publicity given to the matter, it was one of the largest political meetings that has convened in any hall in New York for a long time past.

when Mr. Holt made his appearance on the platform' accompanied by many of our distinguished citizens, he was hailed with most flattering demonstrations of respect. The whole audience rose and cheered and cheered again,

waving hats and handkerchiefs and exhibiting great enthusiasm.

SPEECH OF MR. PERIT.

Mr. Prilatial Frant, President of the Chamber of Commerce, was chosen to preside over the meeting. In accepting that position, he said:—This meeting, fellow citizens, is to give a public reception to a distinguished fellow citizen—the Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky—(cheers)—who is accidently with us. Mr. Holt has been drawn to this city by business motives, and did not intend to take a part in any public demonstration; but he has kindly yleided to the solicitations of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and of many distinguished citizens, and he honors us with his company this evening. It may be a proper introduction to the proceedings of this evening to advert to a few of those important events which have given special prominence to Mr. Holt before the public at this time. We all of us remember that doleful interval in our history when the executive government appeared to be paralyzed, when the army of the United States, under the ingenious arrangement of Mr. Floyd, had been scattered through remote regions, and was unavailable for any important purpose; when the best arms of the government had been carefully sent to those States that were ripe for secession, and when the navy of the United States were scattered to all remote parts of the earth, inaccessible to the orders of the government. It was under these circumstances that Mr. Holt accepted the appointment of Secretary of War—(Cheers for Mr. Holt)—and I am sure that I do not transfers the limits of truth when I say that owing to his firmness, vigor and patriotism, in a great measure, our government was saved from ruin. (Cheers and cries of "That is so.") I am sure I utter the sentiment of this large and inco when I say that we owe to Mr. Holt cordial acknowledgments and everlasting gratitude for the services which he has rendered. I have the honer of introducing Mr. Holt to this assembly.

Again and again did cheers in honor of Mr. Holt rend the air. At length the u

the air. At length the uproar subsided, and Br. Hot

was at liberty to proceed. He said:-MR. HOLT'S ADDRESS. FELLOW CITIZENS-It is to me a source of boundless re joicing that the freemen of Kentucky are still permitted to call the freemen of New York their fellow citizens. (Loud cheers for Kentucky.) Traitors within and traitors without have striven unceasingly to drag that noble old (Loud cheers for Kentucky.) Traitors within and traitors without have striven unceasingly to drag that noble old Commonwealth from the moorings of her loyalty and to gend her adrift on that stormy and bloody sea of rebellion and where the stripe of the loyalty and to gend her adrift on that stormy and bloody sea of rebellion and where the stripe of the stripe of the stripe of any avail. (Cheers, In spite of all the efforts to rend them asunder, New York and Kentacky this night stand before the world as sisters. (Applause.) The freemen of Kentacky are still the brothren of the freemen of New York, united by the same blessed memories, cradled by the same transporting bopes, and animated by the same stern and inflexible resolve to maintain this Union, whatever expenditure of life or of treasure the patriotic struggle may involve. ((Applause.) Kentucky has not now, she never has had, and she never can have sympathy with either the spirit or the purpose of those conspirators who, at the head of armies and in the mad pursuit of power, are now reddening their hands in a nations blood. (Applause.) She abhors them as Rome abhorred Cataline, as the American people abhorred benetict Arnold, as Christians abhor the memory of Judas Iscariot. That abhorrence was fully expressed in her rocent election, and yet in the very presence of that overwhelming popular demonstration, and in defance and contempt of it the public papers now assure us that the secessionists are preparing to precipitate that State into the horrors of civil war, simply and solely because she has refused to follow the example of Faust and sell herself to the devil. (Laughter.) If, like the political bandits of South Aracina they arrectantly presist in appendix from refused to follow the example of Faust and sell herzelf to the devil. (Laughter.) If, like the political bandins of South America, they alreaciously persist in appealing from the popular vote to the sword, then I venture to predict states will be found that the living more of Mantacake, with the popular vote to the sword, then I venture to predict states will be found that the living more of Mantacake, with a I that failed the living more of the more of the converted to the converted to the distinguished gentleman who, in terms so gracefully expressed, has presented me to your the very sight services which it has been my good fortume to have reniered to our common country are altogether unworthy of the generous appreciation I have received at your hands. Had I done infinitely more I should have but done my duty, and I should have been abased in my own conscience and utterly infamous before the world had I done anything less. (thers.) When I accepted the distinguished honor from the Chamber of Cemmerce to present myself before you to night, it was with the distinct understanding upon my part that I would not inflict upon you as the less than the political harangue. To claborate a discussion of these political harangue. To claborate a discussion of the political harangue. To claborate a discussion of the corporate of the political harangue. To claborate a discussion of the current events, and the stern duty which these events impose upon my part that I would not inflict more of New York. The fearful import of the current events, and the stern duty which these ovents impose upon us, all are too well understood by you to make it necessary for me to strive to explain them, or to endeavor to femore the processor of the convention of the work of the convention of the work of the convention of the public sentiment in reference to the processor of the convention o

who surrenders its life to an enemy from whose stroke manhood and coarage could saye it. (Applause.) It is a war of duty, because we have no right to bear our father's name if we insult and degra le their memories by giving up the institutions won by their blood to be trodden under the feet of traitors. (Applause.) It is a war of duty, because we have no right to bestow our names upon our children stripped of their grand and glorious inheritance of freedom which rightly belongs to them, and for the transmission of which we are but the appointed agents of these illustrious men who, having won it with their swords and with their lives, bequeathed it to us and to their descendants forever. (Applause.) It is a war of duty, because devoted as we profess to be to law and order and good gov/smment, and to the high interests of civilization. It behoves us to robuke and chastise and punish those crimes extrainted through this rebellion, not only against us, but against the very race to which we belong, all over the world. (Applause.) It is finally a war of duty because we have assumed to ourselves as a people the special championship, not only of the right but of the capacity of the race for self-government—(tremendous applause)—and that assumption has been accepted and recognized by the lovers of free fom everywhere. And now, with the men and nations of the world looking upon us, and towards us, as from the seats of seme vart amplitheatre watching the strice in our midst, we have no idea of permitting the sacred cause to be smitten down and crushed upon the battle fields of the South, to perish there amid the scoffs and joors and tannts of the kings and despots of Europe. (Enthusia-tic applause.) How anxiously and with what confidence have the enemies of freedom the world over predicted the day, and how have they longed for its coming. In the essential antagor ism of their institutions to ours, and the intense abhor-rence which it e, feel to that system of government which gives honor and the fortunes of the earth, lie traitors and spies, both male and female, have been borne testiment to be all history, in all times, until has figh grown into a proverly, that the man who will betray the country will betray the country will betray the country will betray the country will be tray the very wife of his bosom and the children of his loins. (Cries of "That's so.") Fellow eitizons, spipose you lived in one of those cities where there is a steam for engine and as a past company to operate it as a company whose engine has been summered to the spot is vigorously engaged in extinguishing the fames, and sumpose you observe from time to times ome parties stealbilly slipping through the crowd, and as occasion serves, cutting the hose with their knives, from which the water is streets, how long do you think would the presence of such miscenants be endured? But, suppose that on looking more closely at the faces of these menyou discovered that a number of them were they have the company who record the company to the compa recking battle holds of the country. (Applause.) Turn away from them with disgust and indigation, felf-tow citizens. I know that there are some men-few, it is true—who do sincerely believe that, the question of from solide the soli ism which rises fully to the comprehension of the actual and awful pris in which or institutions are placed, and which is eager to devote every power of body and mind and fortune to their deliverance—a patriotism which, obiliterating all party lines—(ioud hurrals)—and entombing all party issues, says to the President of the United States, "Here are our lives and our estates; use them freely, use them boldly, but use them successfully; for, looking on the graves of our fathers and on the tradles of our children, we have sworn that though all things else shall perish, this country and government shall live." (Lood applace.) It is such a patriotism as that, and such only, which will conduct you to victory. I rejoice to believe that that spirit has been everywhere awakened throughout the loyal States. The capitalists of the country have come nobly forward—(cheers)—and, risking all, have exhibited a grantous of the country which, while it will astonish the people of Europe, has inspired the admiration and gratitude of every true American heart. (Applause.) All thoner to them. They have proved that if there is much gold in Wall street, there is more patriotism there—(cheers)—not summer patriotism, which fourishes amid the people of in the winter of adversity and in the very hour of national defeat. Unless this country can thus feel, the sum of our national life, which is now obscured, must go down for ever amid storms and daginess. If all our great material interests are crushed to the earth by the shanow which is passing over that sun, what would be our condition it that shadow should deepen into the might of permanent defeat? Is there nothing to live for but the gains of commerce, nothing but the embellishment of our estates and our homes, nothing but our personal case and comfort? Are courage and manhood, and honor and loyalty, and matienal/size and the respect and homace of the world worth nothing? Is it nothing to live from the degenerate and base descendants of illustrious sires? (Applause.) We may, we might, l

cising their conduct we should remember that we may not see all the field of action, and may not be in a condi-tion to judge, to appreciate the difficulties that are to be exercise. Norman can doubt the courage or the loyalty of the President of the United States—(doud, long and It came forth on the world like the morning sun from his chamber. Its pathway has been a pathway of light and glory. It has brought blessings upon its people in the brimming fullness with which the rivers pour their waters note the sea. I cannot at the river pour their waters note the sea. I cannot at the terminal continuation of the nineteenth century such a government is feted to perish beneath the swords of the guilty man who are now banded together for its overthrow. (A voice, "Never." I cannot, I will not, believe that twenty millions of people, cultivated, loyal, courageous—twenty millions of the Anglo-Saxour race, bearing the names of the heroes of the Revolution, and passing their lives amid the inspiration of its battle fields—will ignominiously suffer their institutions to be overtured by ten millions, nearly half of whom are helpless slaves with fetters on their hands. (Applause.) No page of history so dark and so humiliating as that has yet been written of any portion of the human family, and the American people had better, far better, have never been born than that they should live to have such a history written of themselves. Let us, then, fellow citizens, nerve and rouse ourselves fully to this great work of duty. If it is to be done well, it should be done quickly. If we would economiss both blood and treasure, we should move promptly; we should move mightily. At this very moment, were it possible to precipitate the whole physical force of the loyal States on the fields of the South, it would be a measure not only of wisdom but of economy, and of humanity also. (Applause.) Let us, then, have faith, and hope; and courage, and all will yet be well. (Applause.) Fellow citizens, I feel that I may have speken to you to night with more emphasis and with more emphasis and with more emphasis. Such with the rest than you have in the tragic events and issues to which I have referred, you might well distrust me. But I have precisely the same. If this Union be diamenhered and the government overturned, the

unsuffied character, in private as well as in public life; by his unfoltering deveates to the constitution and the Union; by the prompt and successful measures promoted by him for their defence and for the protection of the capital, when in imminent peril from traitorous domestic fees; by his patriotic efforts throughout the country, and especially in his own State, in rallying the people to this support of the national flag and our national integrity, and by his stirring and elequent appeal on this occasion, has entitled himself to the gratitude of his countrymen, and to the admiration of the lovers of freedom and free popular institutions everywhere; and that the thanks of this assembly be and they are hereby gratefully tendered to him.

The resolution was vociferously adopted, and Mr. Holtacknowledged the compliment by saying—Bell ve me, fellow citizens, that if the pulsations of my heat were words it could tell you, what I can never do, how deeply I thank you.

The Rev. Mr. Hiromook was the next speaker. An al-

I thank you.

The Rev. Mr. Hirencock was the next speaker. An al-lusion of his to Commodore Stringham brought out three cheers for the "fine old Commodore," and three more for Major General Butter.

INTENDED SERENADE TO COMMODORE STRINGHAM.

It was the intention of the citizens of Brooklyn to

serenade Commodore Stringham, the hero of Hatteras last evening, at his howe, 106 Hicks street. The m voment was a spontaneous one. Dodsworth, s band was ment was a spontaneous one. Dodsworth, s band was engaged, and there were great anticipations of a treat not only of good music, but what was perhass better, as being more rare, the prech of a gallant sailor. The expectants of so rare a treat, however, were disappointed. The weather was inciement, and the musicians were not consequently, 'able to attend. The people of Procklyn were on the qui vive, but they could not contend with the clements. The serende will take place to night at ten o'clock, when the procession will start from the City Hall.

ENFORCING THE CONFISCATION ACT. ADDITIONAL SEIZURES BY THE SURVEYOR OF THE PORT.

The work of confiscating the property of the rebels goes bravely on. Surveyor Andrews, aided by Inspector Thomas J. Brown, is determined to enforce the act of

goes bravely on. Surveyor Andrews, aided by lospector Thomas J. Brown, is determined to enforce the act of July 13, until the rebels are completely cleaned out of every dollar invested in shipping in this port. It is true many of the rebels hope to evade the law by making, assignments of their property to loyal citizens in this State, but Mr. Andrews, who appears to be fully posted in such matters, will see that none but bona fide assignments can pass.

In cases where the rebels are part owners of the vessels soized, the loyal citizens of the North will not lose their interest in the configerated property. The vessels will be condemned and soid to the highest bidder, but the claims of the loyal owners will be duly recognized and paid after the sales take place. It is the intention of our New York merchants owning shares in confiscated vessels to buy in the property at anction, and it is believed that the government will admit their claims in part payment for the property so purchased. For instance, Spott M. Tileston & Co., who ewn about two-fifths of the standard of the successive marion, can settle for the payment of that vessel by paying the government three-fifths of the amount she will bring at auction, the remaining two-fifths being credited to them for the interest they had in the vessel previous to the scizure.

Some eight or two seizures were made yesterday, but the names of the vessels have not yet been made public

ARRIVAL OF A NORTH CAROLINA MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1861. Hon, Charles Henry Foster, Union member of Congress rom North Carolina, arrived here to-day, en route for Washington to confer with the administration upon affairs connected with his State. Rebel scouts laid in wait for him in Virginia, whose vigitance he successfully eluded.

THE BERDAN SHARPSHOOTERS.

Bosrow, Sept. 3, 1861.

Col. Berdan is here, and has just received a despatch from the Secretary of War, requesting him to forward his sharpshooters to Washington immediately; that they are very much needed. Col. B. has telegraphed to all the Eastern Governors to forward all the they have mustered into service at once, to report to im at Major G nerol Mansheld's office. A Massachsachs company will have this evening, and another will be